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	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... dep.	6.41	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.37	7.09
Yau Ma Tei ... dep.	6.51	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.37	7.20
Shatin ... dep.	7.03	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.50	7.32
Tai Po ... dep.	7.17	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.03	7.45
Tai Po Market ... dep.	7.22	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.12	6.07	7.49
Shing Shui ... dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.59
Shing Shui ... dep.	7.38	10.13	11.23	12.53	2.10	5.27	6.21	8.03
Yau Ma Tei ... arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shing Shui ... dep.	7.22	8.06	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12	6.05
Shing Shui ... dep.	7.29	8.13	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19	6.12
Fanning ... dep.	7.33	8.18	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Tai Po Market ... dep.	7.43	8.29	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Tai Po ... dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.06	5.37	6.31
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	8.47	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
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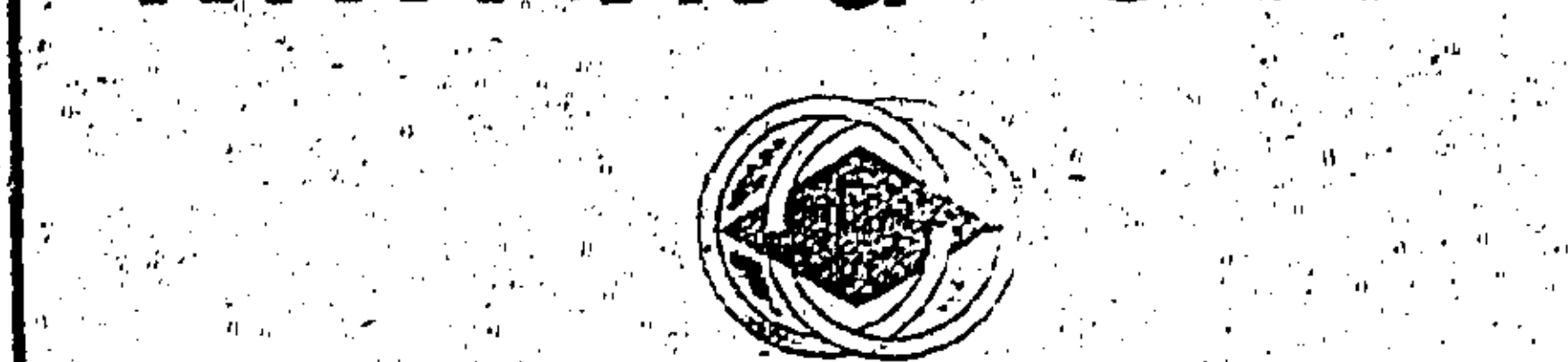
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Close upon fifty years ago, Mr. C. I. Thornton journeyed down to Southgate to play on the Walker's private ground there against a strong Free Foresters side, which included the famous old amateur slow bowler, David Buchanan. It was one of C.I.T.'s best days, and in a very short time by some hurricane hitting he had made 155 runs, a large proportion of them being off his brother Cantab, when at last he was dismissed the latter surveyed his retreating back with a look of mingled resentment and relief, and remarked to the field at large, "Now we shall have some cricket!" We must make some allowance for the national prejudice of a slow bowler against an entirely brutal performance, but there is no doubt on which side lay, and always would lay, the sympathies of the world at large.

Everybody takes the genuine hitter, even to some extent the bowlers and fielders whom he makes suffer, for he always gives them occasion for hope, and even his defeat is entertaining. But most of all the spectators, from the expert in the pavilion to the farm-hand at the ring-side, they can none of them resist the elementary appeal of the really big hit.

Now, though a considerable defence can be made out against much of the now fashionable attack upon modern cricket, in this respect at least we seem to have fallen a very long way short of the giants of old; indeed it is arguable that never since the game became regularly developed has this, its most direct and spectacular appeal, been so weak. There are, of course, many batsmen who can and do play a fine forcing innings, but for genuine hitters, in the sense in which the term was applied to men like Bonnor, Thornton, and Jessop, one must almost look in vain. Mr. Fender and Mr. Tennyson are notable exceptions; either of them is capable of altering the whole complexion of a game in the space of an hour. Mr. Tennyson is the finest hitter of fast bowling in England, but Mr. Fender has the greater repertoire of hits, and whilst losing none of his versatility, seems during the last three or four years to have been gaining steadily in resource and security. Mr. Mann can probably hit the ball further than anyone now playing, but the rigour of responsibility has considerably curbed his natural instincts, and nowadays his hits are comparatively few and far between.

THE HITTERS CLASSIFIED.

But, taken as a whole, hitters are undoubtedly our weakest suit. It may be that the modern coach, whose name is legion, has something to answer for, or that the increasing professionalisation of the game tends to discourage the taking of risks, but the game is the poorer for it, and we must needs look back regretfully to an earlier age, when, with the wickets far less dependable and a more stereotyped field, it paid a man to take his life in his hands, and many were found to do so. In the pre-Hambleton days hitting was everything, and we are told that "the freest hitter was the best batsman." Then came length bowling, and, as its answer, orthodox defence, but the spirit was still willing, and when the new style of "high, home and easy" bowling developed, it was not long in producing men who, picking the scandalous censure of the critics, mastered and killed it by "giving him the push." Such men as Saunders, Beazley, and Hammond (the last named once at Lord's jumped out and hit the ball back so hard past Lord Frederick Beauclerk's head that the reverend gentleman, then the most cunning of slow bowlers, had no more nerve left in him). It reminds us of Bonnor and George Ulyett, but the latter, being a Yorkshireman, and so of sterner stuff, put up a bolder hand and the ball stuck. Saunders was a left-hander, and it is curious how many of his fraternity are numbered amongst the hardest hitters—from Noah Mann, the first of all swervers, who once hit a "tenner" through Robinson, whose bat, with a grooved handle made to suit a crippled hand, is still preserved at Lord's; Nicholas Felix, on whose impetuosity old Clarke could always play, down to Lyons, the Australian, Francis Ford, and the two Oxford and Somerset cricketers, Hewitt and Vernon Hill. Their lineal descendant to-day seems to be Woolley alone, though at first sight it may cause surprise to include that effortless, almost nonchalant, figure among hitters. As a matter of fact the really hard drivers, have always fallen into one of three classes: first are the Anakin, the secret of whose power is self evident, men such as Bonnor, Alan Marshall, and Alletson; then there are those who have exemplified Charles Fry's dictum, "To hit, hard, think quickness and not strength"; of these Jessop is obviously *forte princeps*, but Thornton, O'Brien, the Crawfords, Ranji, and, amongst Australians, Lyons, Howell, and Duff followed the same rule.

SOME FAMOUS "CARRIERS."

But, when all is said, it is the big "carry" that everyone really enjoys the most, and in this respect C. I. Thornton, by common agreement, still stands without a rival: no one has ever hit the ball so far, so high, and so often. If he was playing to-day in his prime he would be the biggest draw in England, and the story of some of his feats, as told by "Old Eton" in "Old English Cricketers," can still stir the blood. Positively his biggest hit was made at practice, on the Brighton ground, and checked by no less an authority than the Rev. James Pycroft: it measured 168 yards from hit to pitch. Think of it! The average decent golfer would have "taken wood," and then have been pleased! As a boy, in the Eton and Harrow match of 1889, he hit clean over the old Pavilion at Lord's: at the Oval he has lifted the ball not merely over the ring, but out of the ground in every direction except straight

at the Vauxhall end, and three balls running have carried the stand just east of the Pavilion. At Canterbury he has cleared the famous tree and pitched in an adjacent hop garden. But the hits and the innings which probably represented his supreme achievement were those in a certain Scarborough Festival, when he played for the Gentlemen of England against I. Zingari. In seventy minutes he scored 107 runs, and those in that twenty-nine scoring strokes; three were eight's, and of these two went consecutively through the second storey window of a house in Trafalgar-square, whilst a third carried everything and pitched in the road beyond.

To Albert Trotter belonged the "immortal" glory of being the only man to have cleared the present pavilion at Lord's, but it somewhat ruined his hitting, for ever afterwards he went about the country trying, with his ill bat, to carry less imposing obstacles. Another famous hit at Lord's, though of a different type, was George Parr's, to square leg over the old Armoury and into a garden on the other side of the St. John's Wood road.

The brothers V. S. F. and J. N. Crawford were both magnificent straight drivers. In his charming recollections of the elder brother in last year's "Wisden," D. L. A. Jenkinson speaks of the marvellous century he once made at Bradford against the Yorkshire bowlers on a difficult wicket, during which he scored a direct hit on each of the five stumps which surmounted the football pavilion which backs on to the ground, and made another hit which even Denton, in the out-field, could not face. Even as a boy at school the younger Crawford was an astonishing hitter, like Frank, on classical lines, and the writer remembers to this day the terror of bowling him to him at the nets. At the Oval his favourite objective was the big plate-glass windows of the amateurs' dressing-room; they lay just on the line of his very best hits—over the bowler's or mid off's head.—*The Observer.*

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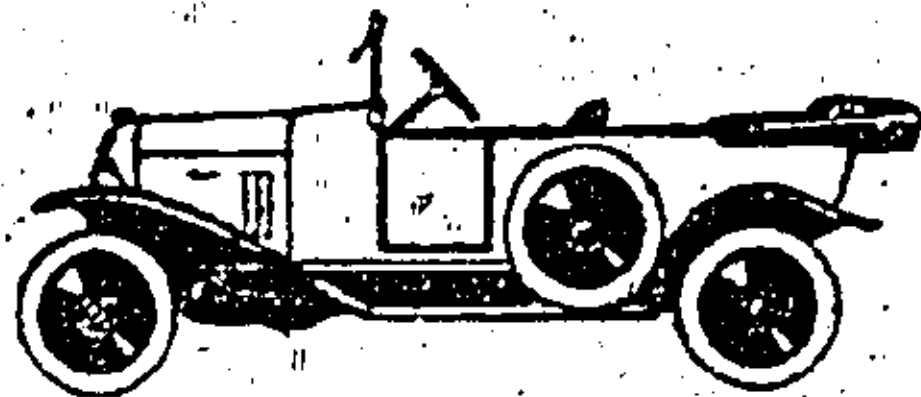
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BOLSHEVIKS AND TRADE.

TELL TALK ADMISSIONS.

The following are the replies to a questionnaire submitted to M. Krassin, the Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Trade, by Reuter's correspondent at Moscow recently.

1.—To what extent does the Soviet Government welcome the foreign and particularly the British capitalist?

The attracting of purely financial capital is desirable on conditions of common bank credit as well as on the credit of goods stocked in the interior of the country or in harbours. The partaking of foreign capital is admissible only in the form of mixed companies or the furnishing of Soviet trade organisations with foreign goods on more or less long credit terms. The attracting of British capital is of particular interest for the Soviet Government in view of the financial power of Great Britain and the importance of London as a money market, as well as of the high standard of British machinery productions and other branches of industry.

2.—Has there not been a reaction in Soviet Russia against private capital in general, as witness the frequent attacks in the Press against the private capitalist, and those doing business under the N.E.P. (New Economic Policy), and the recent very severe sentence in the textile trust case, and is there any guarantee that the prejudice existing against the native private trader would not extend to the foreign capitalist?

The difficulty which foreigners have in understanding the actual internal situation in Russia depends on their inclination to consider the N.E.P. as a restoration of capitalism. In reality it is just the opposite. The existing order in Soviet Russia is State capitalism, i.e., a transient form from private capitalist economy to Socialism. The activity of private capital is admitted in so far as it does not contradict State-planned economy. As soon as a given branch of economy can be served successfully by the State or by co-operative apparatus, the Government curtails the admission of private capital and sometimes cuts it out completely. Of course, if the foreign capitalist has obtained by special agreement a certain privilege from the Soviet Government, the latter either grants a continuance of the right or enters into a free agreement with such capitalist in order that the necessary change in his agreement may be made.

3.—Is it a fact that Soviet Russia looks on the foreign capitalist only as a necessary evil, to be got rid of as soon as the immediate need of him has ceased?

We Communists and Bolsheviki do not consider the capitalist order as the principal evil in contemporary human society and as the reason for the poverty, ignorance, and oppression of the masses of the people, and for periodical wars; but until the Western working masses change the capitalist system for the Soviet one, we do consider it necessary, in the interests of Russia's economical development, as well as of the reconstruction of the world's economy and trade, to establish economic relations between Russia and the rest of the world.

4.—Is it a fact that certain firms which had started or restarted business in Soviet Russia have had to close down owing to undue taxation or to being faced, as with an ultimatum, with the signing of contracts which no business firm could sign?

It is true that many firms, willing to conclude agreements with the Soviet Government, could not do so because they could not find a means of agreement. Such cases are easy to find in every considerable and difficult commercial deal. But as regards the extent of taxation, every foreign firm is fully able to fix the extent of its taxation before signing an agreement. I know of no considerable refusal to work in Russia on account of the disadvantage of an agreement.—Reuter's Special Service.

CURRENCY IN FUKIEN PROVINCE.

Currency in Fukien is very complicated, says the Chinese Economic Bulletin. In Foochow, the capital, the big dollar basis is adopted by foreign houses and banks. Buying and selling between Chinese business men is generally carried on with bank-notes called Huang Piu or Tai Pook, issued by the local banks. This note costs 1,000 cash, equal to \$9.39 of a so-called check-dollar (which is equal to Tael 7.116). This Huang Piu note is very peculiar in appearance. A counterfeiter would never know it was a rectangular piece of Chinese paper printed with the name of the bank by which it is issued, chopped and written with the amount of money intended. It is easy to copy and therefore it is hard to distinguish between a counterfeit and a genuine note. While it is the most popular currency in the capital, its circulation is limited to Foochow City and Nantai. About ten miles away it is unexchangeable. The lower classes and country people deal in dimes mostly. Dimes for so-called small coins have lately dropped considerably in their face value by about 17 per cent. Dimes are the most popular currency in the interior of the province, although silver dollars and notes issued by the Bank of China and the American-Oriental Banking Corporation are also accepted.

FOOCHOW TEA MARKET.

The new season teas arrived in Foochow from the interior a little later than last year. The Paklum Congou market was opened on June 7th by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., at Tls. 45 per picul against Tls. 30 last year. The supply of first crop of this grade of tea is only 100 half-chests against approximately 3,000 half-chests last year. The bulk of first crop Panyong Congou and Soehong, about 20,000 half-chests for both, has also arrived, but the opening of the market for these teas has been delayed owing to high prices. The liquor and leaf of all grades of teas this year is considered to be fair. Prices are expected to be higher on account of excessive likin taxes in the interior and the excellent demand.

The Foochow tea trade has not heard from Russia for several years, but now Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Foochow, are said to have received an order for about 2,000 chests. Flowers Pekoe. The demand is in excess of the total supplies expected this season. The tea is being asked Tls. 240 per picul for the fine grade of this tea against Tls. 150 to Tls. 170 last year.

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2.—It has no valve to grind and no carbon to clean.

The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber, nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to bake the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive mixture effectively.

3.—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and, as this building in process obtains, it keeps pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber developing more power with every mile the motor is driven.

4.—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearance between each other and oil is forced into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lapping or wearing in on these heavy films of oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal to metal bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick wear and noise.

It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindrical poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

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WHITEAWAY'S.

METHOD OF PRICE INVESTIGATION IN CHINA.

[FROM "THE CHINESE ECONOMIC BULLETIN."]

The Shanghai Bureau of Markets was established by the Ministry of Finance in January, 1919. The first index numbers were compiled for September of that year. Since then the work has been continued till the present time, and every week series of index numbers are compiled and published.

It is not an easy matter to obtain price quotations even in such a place as Shanghai, where wholesale transactions are constantly carried on in all lines of goods. Published weekly and monthly reports are available for certain important commodities, such as the piece goods quotations of H. H. & Co., the cotton yarn report of N. H. & Co., the pig iron quotations of the H. H. & Co., the rice, flour, tea, oil, sugar, and other daily market reports in the Chinese newspapers. There are many other commodities which the Bureau must cover, however, and accordingly, when it was first established, a number of firms handling these goods were asked to supply the Bureau with weekly reports. Some were willing to comply with the request, but others failed to report regularly. Later, a new plan was adopted by which members of the Bureau were sent to the firms to copy the quotations on the spot. This plan was also only partially successful, because the weekly visits of the Bureau representatives were not always welcome to the busy merchants.

The plan which is at present adopted involves the employment of two or more reporters in each line of business whose duty it is to supply the Bureau with weekly market quotations in their respective fields. The pay ranges from a few dollars up to \$20 or \$40 a month. The reporters are brokers and shroffs of Chinese firms. Since there is always more than one man in each line, their reports can be checked against each other, and if any great discrepancy is detected, the reporters are summoned to the Bureau to give an explanation. If the discrepancy is due to market fluctuations, an average of the quotations is taken as the price of the commodity. The reporters are not required to attend office except on such occasions.

The list of the Bureau now covers 147 articles. They are divided into eight groups as follows: Cereals, 14 articles; other food products, 25; textiles, 27; metals, 11; fuels, 12; building materials, 14; industrial materials, 21; sundries, 22. The articles are chosen either because they are principal imports or exports, or necessities of daily life. In making the index numbers, the 14 kinds of cereals compose one number, the 25 "other food products" a second, the 27 varieties of textiles a third, and the 11 metals a fourth. Four other index numbers are made for fuels, building materials, industrial materials and sundries, and an average is taken of these four which is called the index number for "miscellaneous goods." The latter is compared with the index numbers for cereals, other food products, textiles and metals, and a final average is taken of these five numbers. Hence some weighting is implied in this system of grouping the price of any of the 11 metals having more weight than that of any kind of textiles, and the latter more than any of the building or industrial materials.

The month of September, 1919, was originally taken as the basic period, but as that is a post-war year, when prices were generally above normal, the basic period was later changed to February, 1913. Since 1922, the new basic period was used along with the old, and two index numbers were published every two months. In August, 1922, however, the old basis was given up, and index numbers have since been compared with the prices of February, 1913.

The method of computation adopted is that of the simple arithmetic average. A price relative is found for each article with respect to the basic period, and the price relative of all articles in each group are then added and divided by the number of articles in the group. For instance, if the price relative of glutinous rice with respect to February, 1913, is 145, that of white rice, 102, of common rice, 135, of Hanksow wheat, 154, wheat flour, 165, Winkow, 172, Hanksow yellow beans, 134, Hanksow broad beans, 126, sesame seeds, 171, bean oil, 152, Hua Feng bran, 144, Shantung groundnuts, 148, groundnut oil, 139 and bean cake, 151, then the total is 2,122 and the index number for the cereal group is 151.6. There is no weighting for any article except that, through the inclusion of three kinds of rice, two kinds of beans plus bean oil and bean cake, and the inclusion of both groundnut and groundnut oil, in the same group, these commodities are to that extent unconsciously weighted.

As it is now compiled, the index number series only indicate general price fluctuations. However, there is an urgent need of price investigations for imported goods in connection with tariff revision, and at the last revision in Shanghai, in 1922, it was proposed by the delegates of the different powers concerned that index numbers compiled on the basis of such investigations should also be consulted in the future. With this purpose in view, the Tariff Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked a member of the Bureau of Economic Information, who is a technical expert of that Commission, to draw up a plan for making a new series of index numbers which would be useful for tariff revision. The plan was duly

(Continued at foot of next column).

LONDON TO PEKING IN ONE TRAIN.

[BY BEN SMITH, M.P., IN THE LONDON "EVENING NEWS."]

An overland route from Charing Cross to the Far East opens up a new vista of world travel. One thinks of the possibility of travelling direct without change of carriage from say Vladivostok to Wembley. What a fillip would be given to the Wembley Exhibition were a tunnel across the English Channel in actual existence instead of being an aspiration.

The construction of the Channel tunnel would provide employment, directly and indirectly, for many thousands of our own people.

The construction, moreover, would involve no liability on public funds. Because it is understood that the necessary funds can be obtained even without any guarantee under the Trade Facilities Act. Over 30 millions of money would be spent, mainly in wages.

The construction of the tunnel would be among the easiest to solve of the world's great engineering problems. The French company has already obtained powers in conjunction with the French Northern Railway Company, and it but remains for the British company and the Southern Railway Company to obtain Parliamentary sanction for the work to proceed.

WATERLOO WORLD TERMINUS.—The financial success of the tunnel is certain, because even 60 per cent. of the existing traffic would ensure its paying its way, and who can doubt that it would attract and could handle successfully an enormous increase on the present traffic?

The reverberations of its construction upon unemployment would be enormous. Adjacent to Waterloo would need to be constructed a great world terminus. The Channel tunnel-track would be electrified, and the lines feeding would be converted to the same system.

The new regime in Spain is seriously considering the construction of a tunnel beneath the Straits of Gibraltar connecting Europe with North Africa. The possibility is thus opened up of a through service from London to the Gold Coast.

I visualise our London as the centre from which would radiate services, and the Channel Tunnel, to practically the entire world, with the exception of the Australian and American Continents.

Perhaps even America could be connected by train ferry across the Bering Strait during the summer months, for from East Cape (Asia) to Cape Prince (Alaska) is but 40 miles. This last, however, is a vision of the remote future.

The more or less immediate future, following upon the construction of the Tunnel, would see the possibility of through service from London to all European centres, of an overland route to India and China—think of Charing Cross to Peking!—to Egypt and the Cape, and through Europe to the Pacific at Vladivostok.

To make this possible we need but construct a tunnel 22 miles long.

ALLEGED SHAMEEN SMUGGLERS.

A CHINESE COOK ARRESTED.

A Chinese cook in the employ of a foreign firm was arrested at the French gate of the Shamoen, early on Monday morning. He was stopped by a looking and a basket he was carrying was examined. In it were found 250 rounds of ammunition. The arrested man was handed over to the Chinese authorities. The Shamoen Police authorities suspect a foreign firm on the Shamoen to be engaged in smuggling on a large scale.

A BOLSHEVIC CARTOON.

The following letter has appeared in *The Times*: "Sir.—The current number of the *Pravda*, the official organ of the Soviets, contains a cartoon. This represents three rolicking gentlemen, arm in arm, in top hats, one of which is encircled by a nimbus. Underneath are their names: 'The King of England,' 'MacDonnell,' and 'The Soviet.' The representatives of the Soviet are now in London, regarded as our guests, and were received by his Majesty at yesterday's levee. Two days after the arrival of this number of the *Pravda* in England from Moscow, I understood that the Soviet representatives are still in London.

June 3rd.
ARTHUR STANLEY RILEY.

submitted and after being passed by the Commission, was referred to the Finance Ministry.

The Shanghai Bureau of Markets has adopted some features of the above mentioned plan, and is going to issue two series of index numbers, one for prices of imports at Shanghai and the other for cost of living. The former is along the lines suggested in the plan, but as price investigations must be carried out not only in Shanghai, but also in Canton, Dairen, Tientsin and Hankow, the index numbers made by the Shanghai Bureau will not yet serve the purpose of future tariff revision. Similar work should be done in the other four cities, and all the details of the plan put into execution. With this object in view there is now a Bureau of Markets at Hankow and Tientsin and the Bureau of Economic Information is itself carrying on price investigations in Dairen and Canton.

CHINESE CHAOS.

ANTAGONISM TO FOREIGNERS.

LAWLESSNESS AND BANKRUPTCY.

[FROM THE PEKING CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES."]

Life in this country at the present time is far from happy, either for Chinese or for foreigners. Nothing goes well. The business of government, as it used to be conducted in a loose but not ineffective manner, is, entirely disorganized. The authority of the Central Government has been destroyed and what has arisen enjoys little respect and no confidence.

The military rulers in the provinces are responsible to themselves alone, with the natural consequence that the people are exploited in order that provision may be made for the inordinate number of soldiers. River conservancy, a vital necessity in certain provinces, is neglected and disasters have occurred, and will surely increase in number. The desire for education, everywhere manifest, is thwarted because the funds that should be available are diverted. Trade languishes in the interior, because of the irregular exactions on goods in transit or the imposition of illegal taxation.

Capital is fleeing from the provinces and flooding the Treaty Ports, where it may be invested safely under foreign protection. Enterprise is stifled because it is certain that nothing can flourish while the Tichans are waiting to pounce upon him. The poor farmer never knows when his homestead, commandeer his stock, and carry away his best wife and prettiest children. Or, worse, when the troops, supposed to be hunting the bandits, billet themselves on him, taking all he has and ravishing his women-folk. Even the coolie is never safe, for he is impressed to carry for troops and bandits alike, and discharged with kicks when exhausted. There is no law, and therefore no security for anything or anybody. Such is the position to-day in the greater part of China, and it is no exaggeration to say that peace, comfort, and happiness have departed from the people.

A MOUNTAIN OF TROUBLE.

The lot of the foreigner is not much better. Missionaries in the interior are never out of danger, as the numerous cases of murder, kidnaping, robbery, and burning of homes testify. Scarcely on certain coasts are always liable to attack by pirates, and those on the rivers are constantly being fired upon either by troops or bandits. Under this heading there is a long roll of killed, wounded, and kidnapped foreigners. Foreigners in the Treaty Ports are comparatively safe so far as life is concerned, but they have a mountain of trouble to carry. The great commercial slump of 1920-21, in which the Chinese practically repudiated all their contracts, has left them all heavily in debt, and it was publicly stated recently in the law courts of Shanghai that nearly every firm in that great commercial centre was being kept out of the banks. In the heroic struggle to recover solvent adverse-trade conditions in the world generally are, bad enough. But in China itself trade is being hampered in many directions by the conditions arising out of the political situation, the military imbroglio, and the insecurity. The treaties which govern trade are being widely violated, and the charges on goods proceeding up country are trebled or quadrupled by illegal taxation. Besides the default by private Chinese, amounting to many millions sterling, the Government is a defaulter for goods supplied to the railways and other public institutions to the extent of £10,000,000-£15,000,000. The firms involved have spent themselves pressing the Government, for payment, practically without any result whatever, for it is notorious that the Government is totally bankrupt. Indeed, the Chinese Commission recently appointed to inquire into the financial situation has reported that no revenue comes from the provinces and that the income of the Government represents only 7 per cent. of the ordinary requirements. In these circumstances it is plain that there is no possibility of anything being done to liquidate the unsecured debts of the Government, amounting to over £20,000,000, due in Japan, France, the United States, and Great Britain.

Foreign discomfort in China is greatly increased by the antagonism which is slowly but surely growing up between the Chinese and other nationalities. It does not seem to be the same sort of racial feeling that developed so viciously in the Boxer Rebellion. The foreigner was then advertised as a monster whom it was a duty to destroy. But foreigners now, as they are better understood and realized to be human beings with all the usual characteristics. Thousands of Chinese have been abroad, and tens of thousands have been in contact with foreigners here, and the Chinese know that individually we have our full share of the good qualities. But in them is arising a spirit of nationalism that was formerly absent. Contact with foreigners is no doubt partly responsible for this new development, but there are other causes that are operating more powerfully. The defeat of Russia by Japan, showed them that an Asiatic war was not necessarily the inferior of the European. Their own Revolution has proved to them that established things are not unbreakable. Above all the Great War has released them from their obligations to a great foreign Power and enabled them to take the initiative in dealing with Russia, once, to them, the most dangerous of the nations. Even Japan, for a time a serious menace, has ceased to threaten, and has become a savior for their good will. Their distinguished treatment at the Washington Conference, followed by the retrocession of Shantung, awoke in them a spirit of pride and independence, and now they are all for self-determination as a right due to the exalted position which they have attained.

There can be only one insurance against occurrences of this kind and that is the restoration of respect for the foreigner and the treaties by virtue of which he has the right to be here. To this end it is at least necessary that redress should be obtained for every outrage, and damages exacted for any violation of treaty. There will be cases where the Government is not directly responsible and where perhaps it would be unfair to exact penalties. But in all cases occurring within the presumed jurisdiction of the Peking Government, Legations, individually, or the Diplomatic Body as a whole, must be prompt and firm. If not, outrages will assuredly increase in number, and treaty violations in flagrant, and in the end the clouds that are now small will have become large, and the future dangerous to foreigners and Chinese alike.

IRKSOME TREATIES.

So they find irksome and intolerable all those foreign treaties which limit their independence. They think they ought to be rid of extra-territoriality altogether and to have the right to fix their own tariff. But they find the foreigner in China inexorable on these points, and instead of the prospect of relief they are daily being reminded of foreign rights and foreign privileges. Although in their minds the foreigner is so weak after the war that he is unable to enforce any of the rights he claims. Moreover, they judge from the series of outrages before and after Lanchow that foreigners are so divided among themselves that they will not combine even to obtain redress for a legitimate grievance.

Now, official China resists any demand, whether based on treaties or on reason. The Chinese refuse to settle the gold franc case with France, although the French view is approved by all the Powers, and by foreign advisers in their own employment, and notwithstanding that the Waichiau had already agreed to payment in gold. They decline to accept the return of Weihaiwei on the very reasonable terms arranged with a Chinese commission appointed to negotiate. They will not accede to the moderate requirements of the Diplomatic Body in regard to the new Trade Mark Law. Their appointed agent drafted and initialled an agreement with the Russian representatives, making tremendous concessions to China, yet, although their agent had been in daily communication with the Cabinet throughout the negotiations, ratification was refused. There is the explanation, of course, as regards the official attitude, that the present Government are so weak and dependent upon the military rulers that they will not take the responsibility of signing anything, whatever, for fear of subsequent blame. But this excuse is only partially valid, and the real explanation is that what public opinion exists in the country is wholly in favour of resisting any concession to foreigners. The Government of this day, in fact, is interpreting the popular attitude.

That attitude is giving rise to some important results. We have recently had the high-handed conduct of General Feng Yu-shiang in the Legation Quarter, which has not elicited any sign of regret in Chinese circles. The Bessell assault, a most flagrant outrage, because it was done by a Chinese official on a foreigner in Chinese employment carrying out the orders of his employers, has not even resulted in the trial of the delinquent. Despite the persistent efforts of the British Legation, fully supported by the British Government. Another disquieting case is that of the Chinese soldier who, because he had been removed from that section of the Tartar Wall forming one boundary of the Legation Quarter, and to which access has been forbidden to Chinese for 24 years, took upon himself to assault three foreigners in one day. Italian, American, and British. Instead of this impudent attack being deprecated by the Chinese Press, the action was excused on the ground that the man surely had the right to resent being turned out of a spot that was a sacred national possession. Incidentally, it may be observed that the Tartar Wall outside the Legation Quarter is forbidden to Chinese by the Chinese police regulations. It may almost be said that the soldier, like the Government, was interpreting in a cruder way the popular feeling against foreigners.

TEASHOP PROPAGANDA.

It is possible to make too much out of these incidents and to draw wider conclusions than are really justified. The Chinese, as a whole, are a peaceable and friendly people, and there is so much good feeling between individual foreigners and Chinese and so much business relationship of a satisfactory character that it would be a mistake to suppose that the growing antagonism is universal. But the fact has to be faced that it is among the articulate elements in the country that the spirit of nationalism is becoming manifest in the disgraceful form of intense jealousy of the privileged position of foreigners. Public opinion is confined practically to those who have received foreign education abroad or in China, to those who have come into contact with foreigners at the Treaty ports and elsewhere, and to the official and military classes. All combined number only an infinitesimal proportion of the whole population, but they constitute the population which can excite the feelings of the ignorant and credulous whole. It is well established that most outbursts against foreigners in this country are the past have been incited by minor officials who did not realize the danger of their action. To-day it is the ill-informed propaganda in the Press and in the tea-shops which is likely to provoke sudden gusts of passion having disastrous results.

There can be only one insurance against occurrences of this kind and that is the restoration of respect for the foreigner and the treaties by virtue of which he has the right to be here. To this end it is at least necessary that redress should be obtained for every outrage, and damages exacted for any violation of treaty. There will be cases where the Government is not directly responsible and where perhaps it would be unfair to exact penalties. But in all cases occurring within the presumed jurisdiction of the Peking Government, Legations, individually, or the Diplomatic Body as a whole, must be prompt and firm. If not, outrages will assuredly increase in number, and treaty violations in flagrant, and in the end the clouds that are now small will have become large, and the future dangerous to foreigners and Chinese alike.

AFFAIRS IN KWANGTUNG.

SHRINKAGE IN DR. SUN'S TERRITORY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The districts of Kwangtung and Shantung in Kwangtung having turned against Dr. Sun Yat-sen because he has replaced popular magistrates by others almost unknown to the inhabitants, the jurisdiction of the Generalissimo of South China has shrank from 19 to 17 of the 66 districts in this province. The war-torn district will be borne by but a few districts, especially the more prosperous ones: Nanchai, Panyu, Hongshan, Dr. Sun's own district, and perhaps Toisan, and Suifu, the home town of the majority of the Chinese in Hongkong.

Nanchai has been assigned the additional burden of providing \$15,000 and Panyu \$10,000 a month towards the expenses of the Kwangtung Civil Government, besides taking a proportionate share of the \$1,500,000 arsenal bonds and the \$200,000 short-term paper notes to be issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's financial departments.

MORE UNSECURED BANKNOTES.

Canton and vicinity will soon be increased by another issue of unsecured paper notes. It has been reported that the managing director of the proposed Central Bank of China is having a quantity of banknotes printed in \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 denominations.

Another issue of paper notes has been regarded in Canton as inevitable. The Hunanese mercenaries were about to do it, and Dr. Sun's doing it first is an attempt to minimize the complications which would be created by troops independently forcing people to accept their paper. Moreover, the new Commissioner of Finance in Kwangtung, Mr. Chou Kie Woon, on assuming office on July 1st, found no cash being turned over by his predecessor, and the issue of paper money to be forced on the inhabitants by soldiers holding it appears the only way out.

TEA HOUSES ON STRIKE.

There is a labour strike which comes home so much to the Chinese as the closing of the tea-houses which comes into full force in Canton today, as a result of the inability of the tea-house proprietors to increase the wages of their employees by 40 per cent. as demanded. Canton is already inconvenienced by a suspension of trade in sugar and flour and tobacco and by strikes of masons, carpenters, skilled weavers, Chinese pen-trush makers and masted builders; but a majority of Canton men it is even more annoying to have to go without the usual teas and pre-arranged tea-talks at the customary hours and places. The tea-house is a most popular of Chinese institutions, and they may be found not only in all cities, towns, markets, but also in villages where there is sufficient demand for their existence. They are not only eating and drinking places for light refreshments, but also serve as club and lounge to those who are at leisure for the time being, and as a trade and produce exchange as well as information bureau for men who have business to do. The tea-house is democratic and caters for all, charges for tea run from 12 copper cash, a little over a cent, to 20 cents, which is rare, as the average price in Canton is about seven cents. The tea-houses are usually open at all times, but they have their busy hours. In some tea-houses in Canton, music by blind singing girls or actresses is provided at noon and during the evening. Workers attach so much importance to their tea in Canton that their service contracts specially mention their tea time.

A COLLEGE STRIKE.

Some students, at least, in Canton, will find that they cannot always have their own way. The King Yee Medical College, after having suspended classes for nearly three months, has finally had its difficulties with the students settled. The students went on strike last April upon the refusal of the college authorities to dismiss a professor "boycotted" by them. The president of the college, Dr. S. F. Lee, until recently a successful practitioner in Hongkong, stood firm and dismissed some of the students in stead. The college closed for the summer a few days ago without the usual commencement exercises in which a number of graduates were to have their diplomas. Upon reopening in the autumn, all old students may return upon signing a new pledge of good conduct and an apology to the president but have to take an extra semester's work as the time they had gone on strike will be counted against them, and pay the usual semester's tuition fees. Those who may complete their course next spring, which they should have done three months ago, had they not gone on strike, will not receive their degrees until the next commencement congregation, which takes place a year hence. Had they not joined the strike, last year's seniors should have been graduated a few days ago and might have been practising as the Canton Government accepts the certificate of this institution as evidence for registration as a surgeon and physician.

THE TRADE OF KONGMOON.

CUSTOMS REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Mr. H. D. Hilliard, the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Kongmoon, reports on the trade of the port for last year as follows:—

1.—LOCAL.—The period under review was not lacking in those characteristics traditional in Chinese history to the last year of a cycle, and trade conditions since the opening of the port have rarely been worse. Political warfare, wholesale commandeering of vessels, illegal taxation, the activity of press gangs, piracy, typhoon, flood, and famine all in turn spread a feeling of apprehension throughout the district, and merchants and traders were either forced to endure a hand-to-mouth existence or be left with large stocks of unsaleable goods on their hands. In these conditions it is somewhat surprising to be able to record below a further increase over last year's record figures, both in the revenue and net value of the trade coming under the cognizance of the Maritime Customs. A series of typhoons visited the port and did very considerable damage to property afloat and ashore, especially to orchards and farm lands. Breaches appeared in the river banks and lands, and severe inundations followed. Rainfall was exceptionally heavy. The river rose above the normal summer level, and a prolonged flood, lasting from the beginning of July to well on into August, ensued. A strike of European men during August held up shipments of cargo by river steamers from Hongkong and was the cause of a sharp but temporary decrease in the trade of the port. Piracy was more than usually prevalent. On the 3rd October the British s.s. *Sunning*, en route from Hongkong to Kongmoon, was seized, shortly after leaving the former port, by pirates in the guise of passengers. The captain and chief officer were severely wounded and the steamer holed. Attacks on two boats and other native craft were of almost daily occurrence, passengers and crews in many cases being either killed or held to ransom, but little or no attempt was made by the authorities either to exact retribution or to take measures for the prevention and suppression of this unbridled menace to life and property.

2.—REVENUE.—The collection at the Maritime Customs, HK. Tls. 419,585, exceeds the previous record collection of 1922 by the satisfactory figure of HK. Tls. 141,365. Import duty has benefited from increased tariff rates to the extent of HK. Tls. 67, leaving a net surplus over last year's import figures of some HK. Tls. 71,990. Export duties advanced by HK. Tls. 22,521. These increases have, in a large measure, been gained at the expense of the Native Customs revenue, which decreased by HK. Tls. 31,180. This latter figure, however, makes no allowance for sundry long-outstanding deposits (HK. Tls. 10,102) brought to account during the year, and the actual loss to the Native Customs revenue was, in reality, correspondingly greater. Native Customs import *hoi-nau* duties on foreign cargo arriving from Hongkong and Macao have, however, declined by approximately HK. Tls. 1,500 only, and it is somewhat difficult to advance adequate reasons for the proportionately large difference between the net gain and loss in import duties registered under the corresponding Maritime and Native Customs headings—a difference amounting to over HK. Tls. 60,000. Undoubtedly, some portion may be accounted for by the low tariff rates accorded to junk-borne goods, while it is probable that considerable quantities of cargo, usually imported direct from the southern prefectures, were forced to find a market in Hongkong or to use that port as a trans-shipment centre. The duty collected from runners and passengers' baggage amounted to HK. Tls. 73,601.

3.—SHIPPING.—(a.) Under General Regulations.—Entrances and clearances of river steamers show an increase of 640 vessels, representing some 254,793 tons, due in a small degree to healthy competition but in the main to the dearth of native craft and the demand, in consequence, for space for cargo, especially rice. The typhoon of the 18th August did considerable damage to local river steamers lying at Hongkong harbour, one vessel the s.s. *Tai-lee* being driven off Kowloon Point, and only refloated and repaired at very considerable expense. The decrease under the heading "Sailing vessels" may be attributed to fewer oil lighters visiting the port.

(b.) Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.—The disturbed condition of the district is well depicted by a further decrease of 10,350 in the number of entrances and clearances of Chinese vessels plying under I.W.S.N. Regulations, set off in part by a relatively small gain under the French and Portuguese flags.

4.—FOREIGN GOODS.—(a.) Imports Direct and Coasting.—The net value of the trade of the port, HK. Tls. 17,831,273, is higher than the record figure of 1922 by some HK. Tls. 7,173,098. Of this increase, imports account for approximately 53 per cent. Rice and flour increased by 84,292 and 40,271 piculs respectively, valued at HK. Tls. 4,695,874. The first rice crop proved a failure, and the importance of foreign cereals ensued. The almost total cessation of junk traffic, due to piracy and commandeering by soldiers, aggravated the situation and diverted large shipments intended for the Sze-yang, Kowloon, and Holsan districts to this port, from whence distribution could be in greater demand. Piece goods were in greater demand, dealers in the interior finding their usual means of supply cut off. White and printed shirting, figured broadens, and velvets all show creditable increases, while poplins and venetians have more than replaced the hitherto fashionable satteens. Importations of woollen and cotton cloths of the cheaper varieties and woollen flannel appreciated by some 80,000 and 60,000 yards respectively.

Figures for cement, chiefly for use in the erection of new buildings locally, exceeded last year's imports by some 3,000 piculs. Fish and fishery products from Hongkong arrived in unprecedented quantities, dealers being unable to replenish stocks by other routes, while towards the end of the year supplies of certain varieties, said to have been damaged in the great earthquake in Japan, found their way into the market at exceptionally low prices. A further interesting increase in the use of fertilizers is to be noted, some 8,000 piculs more sulphate of ammonia being purchased from Hongkong than in 1922. Both the white and brown varieties of sugar and molasses from Hongkong show large increases, the southern prefectures being unable to ship direct to the Kongmoon market. The trade in kerosene oil has proved disappointing, due solely to political unrest. In many cases it has been impossible to ship supplies to outlying markets, and arrivals of case oil register a loss of some 122,000 units. The popularity of the more expensive grades of oil has, however, continued, returned emigrants demanding, and being able to pay for the better illuminants to which they have grown accustomed while abroad. Prices declined somewhat in the earlier part of the year, but firmed up towards the end of October. A fall in the price of matches from Japan proved the growing popularity of the home-made article. On account of the insecurity of the waterways the importation of foreign goods from Canton, comprising chiefly small consignments of cigarettes and kerosene oil, to all intents and purposes ceased.

(b.) Re-export.—No remarks.

5.—CHINESE GOODS.—(a.) Exports, Abroad and Coasting (including Re-exports).—The value of Chinese produce exported through the Maritime Customs reached the high figure of HK. Tls. 2,719,746, or some million taels higher than in any previous year. Shipments of both the trimmed and untrimmed varieties of palm-leaf fans showed improvement, solely, however, at Native Customs expense, the trade in actual fact suffering very considerably from molestation by brigands and from lack of transport. Fruit-growers, experienced a similar fate, intensified by damage from typhoon, and the increase in exports through the Maritime Customs cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the trade. Junk-farmers are said to have lost large numbers of young birds owing to the extensive floods, but at the same time to have realized good profits, finding a ready and ever-rising market in Hongkong for their live stock owing to the scarcity of supplies from usual sources. Vegetable-growers fared well, and exports increased by 50 per cent. Bamboo brooms, brushes, hats, and other utensils, usually loaded on junks returning to Hongkong, rose in value from HK. Tls. 24,115 to HK. Tls. 52,535, but, again, this improvement does not represent any real gain to the trade generally, while the unusual number of gunny bags exported may be accounted for by the heavy arrivals of rice and, though classified as exports, are in reality re-exports. While silk to the value of HK. Tls. 321,000, as against HK. Tls. 63,000 in 1922, was shipped from Kowloon to Hongkong by steamer instead of by junk, and this commodity help very materially to swell the total value of local exports. Black tea more than held its own, and the remission of export appears to be appreciated by local growers.

(b.) Imports.—Movements of native produce, chiefly beans, leaneurd, etc., originating from Chefoo and re-exported from Canton to Kowloon by river steamer, calling at Kongmoon, marked the opening of a new venture, doomed, however, to early failure on account of military and political exactions.

6.—INLAND TRANSPORT.—(a.) Inwards (Under Transit Pass).—The decrease—HK. Tls. 2,400—in the value of this trade is to be attributed solely to lack of transport and of facilities for moving stocks of paraffin wax and kerosene oil to the more outlying districts.

7.—TRANSPORT.—Large shipments of 20-cent pieces were made to Hongkong, due partly to the fact that Hongkong notes could be purchased there at a cheaper rate than in Kowloon, and partly on account of rumours of impending trouble in the city. Imports, however, continued to be financed to a very large extent by remittances from emigrants abroad deposited with foreign banks in Hongkong.

8.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—The total number of passengers arriving and departing by steamers totalled 653,148, an increase over the record figure of 1922 of approximately 29 per cent. The commanding of tow-boats by soldiers compelled travellers between here and Macao, Canton, etc., to proceed by river steamer to Hongkong. Accurate statistics of passengers carried by the Sunning Railway are not available, but it is probable that, in spite of interference on the part of the military, more persons than usual availed themselves of this means of transport.

9.—OTHER.—No.

10.—MISCELLANEOUS.—A lighthouse was erected on the north-east promontory of Kiao Island and the light exhibited for the first time on the 20th February. Operations were started for making a broad land and water through the centre of this city, under the auspices of the Hongkong Magistracy Mr. Chai Cheuk Man. The work met with some opposition at the start on account of the necessity for demolishing many houses, but, when completed, should go far towards the development of this important centre, and its subsequent continuation, in the form of a motor road to Macao, is to be hoped for. The Kongmoon Paper Mill was seriously hampered by its machinery being for some considerable time, occupied by the military in the manufacture of gunpowder for use in the preparation of mines and explosives on Chu Tzu Shan. The attentions still further aggravated their losses, and the company is reported to have had an exceptionally bad year.

(Continued on next column.)

DR. TAGORE.

PRESENTATION BY THE INDIAN COMMUNITY.

The Asia Banking Corporation's late premises in Prince's Building were yesterday evening crowded with Indians.

The occasion was the presentation of an address from the Indian community in Hongkong to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Bengali poet.

All present rose to their feet as Dr. Tagore, a priestly figure with long silvery hair and beard, entered and greeted the assembly with a slow bow and the pressing of his open hands one against the other.

Mr. M. Talati, in a short speech, in which he alluded to the poet as one of the greatest sons of India, and said that he was working for the entire benefit of the human race, asked Dr. Tagore to accept an offering of Rs. 9,000, subscribed by the Indian community of Hongkong.

Mr. M. H. Nemaizer then presented a silver casket, containing the address, a message of which read:—

"We recognise in you, the Poet and the Seer, the one who, in our own times, has brought back to these hands the same message of love and compassion which the Buddha delivered to the world many centuries ago."

In returning thanks, Dr. Tagore alluded to the many difficulties but the final triumph which would attend his mission. Great countries, he said, would raise armies and increase their armaments, but they (his hearers) need not envy the powerful peoples of the world, if they could once again hear the Voice of the East, which at present was silent.

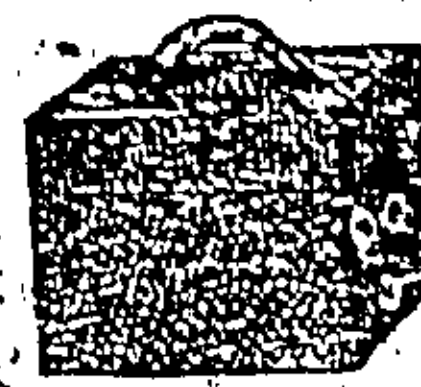
P. & O. AND B. I. PROGRAMME.

In the past twelve months, the building programme of the P. & O. and B. I. Companies has been continued with such activity and speed as was permitted by unsettled labour conditions. To the P. & O. fleet was added, in March, the *Albatross*, of 16,000 tons, for the Australian service, and a sister in general design of the *Mohican*—completed a few months earlier. In September the *Mooltan*, and in October the *Malaga*, both for Australian line, and each of 21,000 tons gross, were put in commission, and all these vessels have completed their initial voyages with satisfactory results. Of eight mail steamers for the P. & O. Company four are of 16,100 tons and four are of 10,000 tons—namely, the *Albatross*, *Kanchi*, *Ranpura*, *Bombay*, and *Basmak*. The *Albatross*, *Bombay*, and *Basmak* are now being built at Greenock by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, who will transfer the vessels, when they are launched, which is expected to be in the autumn, to their Belfast yard to be fitted out for sea. The *Basmak* is expected to be completed before the end of the year, and it is hoped that the *Kanchi* and *Ranpura* will be delivered by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. in the spring and autumn of next year respectively. Further, three steamers of 15,000 tons each are being built for the company's passenger, mail and service—namely, the *Calcutta*, *Orizaba*, and *Comoros* (Barclay, Curle & Co.). Including the ships brought into commission during the year, the vessels named represent a total addition to the P. & O. fleet of 94,000 tons, bringing the aggregate for the entire fleet to 651,772 tons. Of the new ships now under construction for the British India Co. one, the *Thana*, is of 10,000 tons; three, the *Taira*, *Takla*, and *Talaba*, are of 8,500 tons each; two vessels, which have not been named yet, will be of 9,000 tons each, and two, the *Kinta* and *Eola*, will be of 2,500 tons each. These vessels, including new motor ships and steamers, commissioned last year will represent an addition of 96,106 tons to the British India Fleet, which when they amount to about 785,000 tons.—*China Express*.

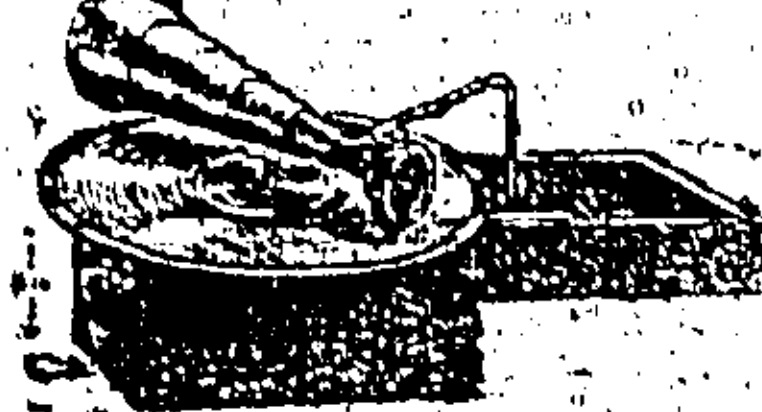
The Tin Li Silk Filature closed down in June for lack of business, the fourth and fifth crops of cocoons, owing to climatic conditions, being of poor quality and the sixth and seventh proving a failure. The Sunning Ling San Telephone Company was successfully inaugurated, some 120 instruments being installed at the start and being rapidly increased subsequently to upwards of 600. The line has been extended to Sunnain village during the year and, it is hoped, will reach Pakkai in the near future. Smallpox was epidemic in the early and latter parts of the year, but otherwise the health of the port and neighbouring districts was not marred by any outbreak of disease. The Merchants' Volunteer Corps, which was originally organised in November 1919, with 100 members, has been expanded with such success that during the year the names of some 1,055 members appeared on the roll. The excellent service performed by this body deserves considerable praise.

11.—NATIVE CUSTOMS.—Trade at the Native Customs has remained stagnant for the greater part of the year, and any detailed description of the losses suffered would merely be a repetition of the gains to the trade coming under the cognizance of the Maritime Customs, already noted above. The value of Chinese produce imported was HK. Tls. 1,904,638 (including HK. Tls. 1,351,635 for duty-free commodities), as against HK. Tls. 2,084,740 in 1922. With more settled conditions towards the end of the year, in the southern prefectures, a few belated cargoes arrived, but large stocks of most commodities are reported as still awaiting shipment, and until some measure of protection against the whole sale commandeering of vessels and the depredations of pirates is forthcoming no real recovery in trade can be anticipated.

THE "PETER PAN" GRAMAPHONE.



WHEN CLOSED
IT HAS THE
APPEARANCE
OF A
CAMERA.



ONE HAS ONLY TO SEE AND HANDLE A PETER PAN GRAMAPHONE TO REALISE ITS ADVANTAGES OVER ALL OTHER PORTABLE GRAMAPHONES.

THE MOTOR

OF THE BEST
SWISS MANUFACTURE.

THE AMPLIFIER

IS TELESCOPIC
AND THUS GIVES THE
MAXIMUM OF TONE.

THE SOUND BOX

IS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE AND THERE IS
AN ENTIRE ABSENCE OF METALLIC SOUND.

WEIGHT

ABOUT 4 lbs.

OUTSIDE MEASUREMENTS

6" X 5" X 4"

STOCKED IN THREE STYLES

PRICES: \$30.00, 32.50, 35.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. DISTRIBUTORS.

Also obtainable at "THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD." and
Most of the Leading Chinese Stores.

ICY-HOT PRODUCTS.

KEEPS CONTENTS HOT FOR 24 HOURS WITHOUT
FIRE—COLD FOR 3 DAYS WITHOUT ICE.

Indispensable in the Sick-room—very useful in the Home.
Icy-Hots make every Outdoor Meal a Feast

Come and Inspect our New Consignment—Many Varieties
for Various Uses in Stock. Refills also Supplied.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

"THE PETER PAN"

PORTABLE GRAMAPHONE

WEIGHS 4 LBS.

PRICES FROM \$30.00.

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
12, Des Voeux Road.

JUST ARRIVED.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

IN

WHITE CANVAS.

ONE BAR AND LACE SHOES.

PRICES:

\$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

AUTHORITY has been given to Mr. A. H. DE MELLO and Mr. L. A. DE MELLO to sign my Firm, for Procurement, from this date.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 1st July, 1924.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON GOLF CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Club House, Kowloon, on FRIDAY, 11th JULY, at 8.45 p.m. for the purpose of confirming Draft Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

WM. PATTERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1924.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of July, 1924, at 11 a.m. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Approx. Area	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	1000	1000	1000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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1	Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	1000	1000	1000

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-INDIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "OLDEKERK" (6) having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th July, 1924, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 7th July, 1924, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-AMSTERDAM LIJN.
(General Agents.)
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1924.

CAFÉ WISEMAN'S

POPULAR
HOT AND COLD TIFFINS
\$1.00.

HOT-TIFFIN MENU.

SOUP
ENTREE, or JOINT or POULTRY.
TWO VEGETABLES.
SWEETS OF CHIEF.

COLD-TIFFIN MENU.

FISH
ENTREE, or JOINT or POULTRY.
SALAD or PICKLES.
POTATOES.
SWEETS OF CHIEF.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

AS From TO-DAY'S date and during the absence of Mr. FERNANDEZ CHARLES RUIZ, we have Authorized Mr. HENRY WILLIAM MOON to Sign Insurance Policies as Manager of our Insurance Department.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1924.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE Underwritten assumes Charge of this Society as General Manager as From TO-DAY.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

1st July 1924.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE Underwritten assumes Charge of this Company as General Manager as From TO-DAY.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

1st July, 1924.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE Underwritten assumes Charge of this Company as General Manager as From TO-DAY.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

1st July, 1924.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and After the 30th JUNE, Our Address will be 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st JULY, 1924, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 24 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Hongkong.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, At Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Hongkong.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

(Sgd.) P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS ASSOCIATION.

THE following are Members of the above Association:

A. H. CARROLL, J. F. GROSS,
M. A. BAZZAC, V. YANOVICH,
J. W. KEE, A. P. GARRETT,
W. J. CARROLL, H. M. H. DEWILL,
G. RITCHIE, S. K. CHAI,
Y. YUNG PAK, H. K. ODELL,
F. M. L. SOBER, 800 PUL-SHAI,
H. E. EDWARDS.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1924.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE following are Members of the above Exchange:

ABRAHAM, EZRA, JAMMETT, H. A.,
ALVES, A. A., LOGAN, W.,
BARNARD, J. T., MCHESON, R. T.,
BONANUS, V., NICHOL, A.,
BIRKETT, H., PERRY, L. S.,
CHOWCHER, N. V. A., POKTONG, R.,
ELLIS, F. M., POTTS, G. H.,
GOULD, J., POTTS, P. C.,
GUTTERIDGE, A. A., RAYMOND, E. M.,
HOUGH, T. F., SILVA, F. M. N. de,
KAY, FRED, SMITH, F. R.,
KAMMERT, GEO. P., THORPE, P.,
By Order of the Committee,
A. NISSIM,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1924.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. M. SHIFFER has No Authority to Act for Us in any Capacity whatsoever.

THE WORLD THEATRE,
By T. C. WONG (T. C. WONG),
General Manager.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1924.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT (Certificated).

Requires POSITION Abroad. Expert Accountant, Auditor, Stenographer, Statistician, Commercial Mathematician. Experience Commercial, Railway and Estate Accountancy. Keen, Ambitious and Capable. Highest References. Will pay Own Passage on Guarantee of Position after proving Capabilities. WILTON MAURER, Stoughton, Emsworth, HANTS. Cables: MAURER, WILTON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
ONE CERTIFICATE for 75 Shares Nos. 56105/56129 (25 shares) and Nos. 56130/56159 (50 shares) in this Company standing in the Name of CHOW PENG, deceased, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above document be not forthcoming, other Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1924.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 0289 dated Hongkong 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares numbered 66866/66873, 58284 and 56124, and Certificate No. 4666 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares of this Bank numbered 53138/53145 inclusive Both registered in the Name of Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNAH HADLEY MITCHELL and Certificate No. 4663 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 5 Shares numbered 27651/27655 inclusive and Certificate No. 3564 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 15 Shares numbered 42569/42570, 33589/33590, 14487/14492, 30481/30483, 20416 and Certificate No. 4865 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 15 Shares of this Bank numbered 33175, 36827/36838, 53134/53135 all Three registered in the Name of Mr. WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL have been DESTROYED by FIRE, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 25th JULY, 1924, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued, and the above Certificates Nos. NS 0289, NS 4666, NS 3564, NS 2664 and NS 4865 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. H. BARLOW,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

THE Administratrix of the Estate of GEORGE HOWARD MAY Deceased has requested the Liquidator of this Company to effect the Issue of Shares for the Shares in the Hongkong Tramway, Limited, to which, under the Terms of the Liquidation, the Deceased is entitled by virtue of the holding of 200 Shares in this Company, without production of Certificate Nos. FP 229, FP 230 and 671 representing the said 200 Shares Nos. 177976 to 178770 and 08549 to 08550, when the statement that the said Certificates Nos. FP 229, FP 230 and 671 have been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 Days from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect thereof is made at this Office the said Certificates will thereafter be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Attorney for the Liquidator.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1924.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's new fast, well-appointed Steamer "HAINING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80 for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to

DOUGLAS, JARBAK & Co.,
General Managers,
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924.

THE CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

TOM MOORE

"OFFICER 666."

BABY PEGGY

"SUCH IS LIFE."

TOPICAL BUDGET.

INTIMATIONS

IDEAL BEVERAGES

WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

"PYERIS"

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER

Healthful and Refreshing.
Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

"FORMAZONE"

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

Phone 436. Phone 436.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, July 2nd, 1924.

THE FLYING EXPEDITIONS.

HONGKONG has been now visited by all the aviators who have been distinguished themselves by world flights. Captain D'OLIVE, the French flier, did not come to the Colony in his machine; his plans took him to Canton, but he was in Hongkong yesterday as a passenger on a steamer homeward bound. By a happy coincidence, Squadron Leader MACLAREN and his companions were here at the same time. Since Captain D'OLIVE passed northward for Tokyo we have seen in Hongkong both the American and the Portuguese fliers whose progress the whole world has been following in their respective flights. Both the French and the Portuguese fliers have gained their objectives. Captain D'OLIVE, the French aviator, has flown to Tokyo and Major BRITO PUES and Major SALMESTRO DE BRITTO have flown to Mexico, though circumstances did not enable them to land there. The plans of the American and British aviators are more ambitious. They are seeking to fly entirely round the world. All these intrepid aviators have had their share of misfortunes. Major MARTIN, who was the original leader of the American adventure, nearly lost his own life and that of his mechanic in a collision with a mountain peak as they left the Alaskan coast, and had to endure a three days' march of much severity before they were able to attain safety.

Squadron Leader MACLAREN, the British flier whom we have just welcomed to the Colony, met with persistent misfortune in the early stages of his flight, culminating in his machine crashing into the sea just after he had left Akyab for Rangoon. A thrill of pleasure circulated throughout the wide world at the news that American destroyers were at once detailed to convey with all possible speed

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—Will you kindly grant me, also, the courtesy of your columns to express the feelings of all piecemeal army people, re the letter of "Mirabile Dictu" in to-day's paper on the case of Corporal Hockham of the East Surreys?

Could "Mirabile Dictu" be brought to understand that there is such a thing as discipline in the British Army—in fact in every army? Also that the prestige of the British Army here and elsewhere is kept up more on these small points of discipline than anything else? Again, it was through each and every man jack of the British Army and Navy being so reliable on the smallest point of discipline that brought us through the last war. "Mirabile Dictu" ought to be able to understand that it was not the fact of Corporal Hockham appearing in "only a singlet" that mattered; but the fact of his appearing in a singlet against orders, and that, before his superior officer, Hockham being a N.C.O., it was all the more necessary that the matter should be brought up. How could any man, soldier or otherwise, train those under him to obey orders when he cannot see the need to obey himself? Perhaps another time, before being foolishly sarcastic on a public matter, "Mirabile Dictu" will condescend to consult some authority on the case. This time (he or she) certainly doesn't know (his or her) subject.—Yours, etc.

THE WIFE OF A B.S.M.
Hongkong, June 30th, 1924.

ACCIDENT TO A CONSUL AT CANTON.

SENHOR DA HORTA INTERVIEWED.

In view of the somewhat damaging insinuations published in a Canton paper in connection with the regrettable accident on Saturday afternoon to the Portuguese Consul-General at Canton, a representative of the *Daily Press* called on Senhor da Horta in his room at the Victoria Hotel, Shumien, and was informed of what happened.

Senhor da Horta is the possessor of a small revolver (.25 calibre), and this, he states, he used on the night of the horrible outrage on the Shumien. The day after the outrage he had the revolver on one side and did not handle it again until Saturday last, when he took it up for the purpose of cleaning it. Thinking it empty, Senhor da Horta was not careful in his action and had the barrel pointing to his body, just below the heart, as he was trying to open the cylinder. He accidentally touched the trigger with the result that a bullet shot out grazing his ribs and inflicting a surface wound nearly three inches long. Fortunately, the wound was not serious, and after it had been dressed at the French Hospital, Senhor da Horta was allowed to return to his rooms at the hotel, where he is at present confined. Dr. Koevran, Director of the French Hospital, being in daily attendance.

Senhor da Horta when his attention was drawn to the paragraph in a Canton paper casting doubt on this version of the story, characterised the suggestions, it contained as "Absolute nonsense." I was in the room alone and as for it being an affair of the heart it very nearly was! he smilingly added.

"SOME-ONE HAD BLUNDERED."

CANTON BOAT CONSIDERABLY DELAYED.

The *U.S. Langdon* did not leave for Canton on Sunday night until nearly an hour after her scheduled time for sailing, and likewise nearly an hour after the other ships of the Canton convey had left their berths. The military guard had not arrived on board when the ship was due to sail and the *Langdon* was the mother ship of the convey who had to wait until the guard presented itself on duty. The military authorities were informed by telephone of the omission and precisely 45 minutes after the ship should have left the machine-gunners arrived in charge of an officer who was in Regimental evening dress kit and who had apparently been called from the officers' mess-room to rectify the omission.

The officer saw the soldiers to their posts, shouted to the Sergeant of the Guard: "You've got everything all right" and without waiting for a reply gave the order: "Then carry on" and at the same time made a wild rush for the gangway which was on the point of being lowered from the ship.

With her splendid turn of speed the *Langdon* was soon in hot pursuit of the other ships and at Castle Peak she fired the usual rocket signal to the other vessels that she was then in a position to take charge of the convey.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WATERLOO BRIDGE RE-OPENED.

DEFECTS PARTIALLY REMEDIED.

LONDON, July 1st.

Waterloo Bridge was re-opened to pedestrians this morning.

During the past few months the safety of Waterloo Bridge has excited much attention at home, particularly when it was definitely ascertained that the structure, between two sections, was gradually sagging. Mainly as a result of a more or less confined Press campaign, the bridge was recently closed and the extensive traffic ordinarily passing over it to and from South London diverted to either Westminster or Blackfriars Bridges. Presumably the defects have now been partially remedied.

BRITISH EMPIRE COMMERCE. CHAMBERS IN CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was opened at the Guildhall, Lord Derby presiding.

Mr. Thomas welcomed 200 delegates. He deplored class hatred and urged the co-operation of capital and labour and a spirit of self-sacrifice to solve the Empire's problems.

The Congress unanimously urged the re-establishment of the penny postage throughout the Empire.

A New Zealand delegate said the results of the restoration of the penny postage in New Zealand had been most satisfactory.

ANTHRAX PROBLEMS.

LABOUR CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Geneva, July 1st.

The anthrax committee of the International Labour Conference has drawn up a report recommending the disinfection of hair, horns and hoofs for industrial purposes. It does not mention the hair and wool used for textiles.

A minority report, understood to have been supported by the British delegation, opposes the omission.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES.

CONGRESS AT LYONS.

LYONS, July 1st.

The congress of the League of Nations societies has been formally opened.

Proceedings were confined to speeches by delegates extolling the League idea. Dr. Sugihara of Japan, and Dr. Wang Chung Hui, the Chinese ex-Premier, eulogised the League's pacific ideals.

RUSSIAN CROPS DESTROYED.

EFFECTS OF PROLONGED HEAT WAVE.

RIGA, July 1st.

A message from Moscow says that the prolonged heat wave is adversely affecting the harvests of Russia. Quantities of crops have been destroyed and peasants are disposing of cattle owing to the fear of a famine. Panic is reported in many districts.

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

ARRIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

CALCUTTA, July 1st.

The American world fliers have left for Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, July 1st.

The American world fliers have arrived.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

SEVENTH SINCE TAKING OFFICE.

ONLY ON A MINOR POINT.

LONDON, June 30th.

In the House of Commons the Government was defeated on a minor point in the Finance Bill this evening by 220 votes to 165. It is not likely that this will lead to any serious consequences. This is the seventh defeat of the Government since it came into office.

Mr. Baldwin's attempt to secure an adjournment of the discussion until he knew whether the Government would accept the decision or not was subsequently defeated by 227 votes to 169, as the Liberals who previously helped to carry the Conservative amendment, voted with the ministerialists on the adjournment motion.

S. AFRICAN POLITICS.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S CABINET.

PRETORIA, June 30th.

The Nationalist General Hertzog has completed his cabinet, in which he is Premier and Minister of Native Affairs. The Labourite, Colonel Creswell, is Minister of Defence and Labour. The other Labourite in the Cabinet is Mr. Boydell.

LATEST CABLES.

MILITARY CONTROL IN GERMANY.

THE GERMAN REPLY.

PARIS, July 1st.

According to *L'Echo de Paris*, the first version of the text of the German reply to the Allied Note handed to the French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin contained three reservations as mentioned in the forecast published yesterday.

The French Charge d'Affaires immediately declared they were unacceptable and subsequently Lord D. Abernethy supported his protest; and the experts at Paris urged that the reply should be rejected.

The German Government then revised the Note, not mentioning the reservations.

LONDON VIEWS.

LONDON, July 1st.

Well-informed circles in London consider the German reply generally satisfactory, though it seems impossible to agree to the proposal that the work of control should finish by September 30th.

EARLIER CABLES.

BERLIN, June 29th.

The German reply declares that the Germans repudiate the mere idea of war. They unanimously repudiate secret armaments, as it is impossible, useless and dangerous. The Government has thoroughly carried out the disarmament of certain political organisations, and the athletic exercise of German youths were not connected with military preparations of Germany. No experienced military officer could be of the opinion that Germany is in a position to cause an armed conflict in Europe because she was in a condition of helplessness unparalleled in the history of nations. The reply suggests that fears of the danger to European peace were due to the fact that the idea of general disarmament had not made any noteworthy progress among the other nations.

LATER.

The German reply accepts the Allies' demand for a general inspection provided it is final and is concluded by September 30th next.

BRITAIN AND THE SOUDAN.

HOME GOVERNMENT'S FIRM STAND.

LONDON, June 30th.

Rejoice at the attitude of the Egyptian Government and Parliament over the question of the Sudan was expressed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons. The Premier said the statements in the Egyptian Parliament and the action taken to create trouble in the Sudan could only be explained as an attempt to force his (Mr. MacDonald's) hand and deprive Zaghul Pasha of liberty in negotiation. In view of what had happened, it was necessary for him to make it clear to all concerned that he did not believe the House of Commons would accept any arrangement which would break up the Sudan. (Cheers) or jeopardise the present administration in the development thereof. He still trusted that those responsible for the Government of both countries would refuse to countenance impossible demands which would destroy the prospect of settlement.

The Chamber unanimously passed a resolution thanking the King for refusing to accept Zaghul Pasha's resignation. It is understood that Zaghul Pasha, conforming to King Fird's wishes, will not resign the Premiership. This decision was reached after a night-long meeting, where, apparently, the view was taken that the Premier's resignation was inadvisable in the present critical situation.

POWER CONFERENCE.

SCIENTISTS AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, June 30th.

Thirty-nine countries, including Ceylon, China, the Dutch East Indies, Holland, India and Japan, are represented at the first World Power Conference at Wembley which is to last a fortnight. It is presided over by the Earl of Derby and visiting experts will enlighten their fellow-delegates on the potential resources of each country in hydro-electric power, oil, minerals and other scientific questions. The Conference will discuss the establishment of a World Bureau. The Prince of Wales made a speech at the opening of the Conference, to which Dr. Ramsay MacDonald replied on behalf of Japan.

INDIAN CONGRESS.

POLITICAL MURDERS CONDEMNED.

AMRITSAR, June 30th.

The resolution with reference to the murderer of the Congress leader, Mr. D. D. Bhandarkar, came up for discussion by the All-India Congress Committee, which, on the motion by Mr. Gandhi, passed a resolution regretting the murder of Mr. D. and condemning all political murders, as inconsistent with non-violent non-co-operation, and as retarding the progress towards Swaraj.

Mr. Das moved an amendment urging June 3rd, but the amendment was rejected, by 78 to 70 votes, and Mr. Gandhi's resolution was carried.

[The second resolution referred to aimed at eulogising the action of the assassin.]

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME CRICKET.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

DOUBLE CENTURY BY HOBBS.

LONDON, June 30th.

When the Test match was resumed at Lord's this morning, the weather was cool and overcast. Twelve thousand persons were present by lunch. The wicket was good. There was a quiet opening, one hundred being scored in eighty-three minutes. Thereafter there was bright batting, particularly on the part of Hobbs, who was on the top of his form and sparkling. He reached a century in 140 minutes, Sutcliffe also reaching a century in 163 minutes.

At the lunch interval Hobbs had scored 114, and Sutcliffe 102. Extras totalling twelve making 224 for no wickets. This is a record first wicket partnership against Africa in the Tests, beating that of Hobbs and Rhodes of 221 made at Cape Town in 1900.

When Sutcliffe was out, the score stood at 204 for one. Sutcliffe had shown brilliant all-round, hard, clean cutting, hitting eleven fours. His innings lasted for 197 minutes. When Hobbs was out the score was 410 for two wickets. There was only one weak stroke in his innings, which lasted for 273 minutes. This innings equalled Murdoch's record highest score for any Test Match made in 1884. Hobbs hit fifteen fours and three sixes. Woolley was batting in aggressive style when the tea interval arrived.

ENGLAND'S DECLARATION.

After tea there were 16,000 persons present. England declared at 5.23, the total innings having lasted 375 minutes. Woolley was batting for 139 minutes and by vigorous driving he punished the tired bowlers mercilessly. He hit 20 fours. Henderson was batting for 58 minutes and hit seven fours.

The African batsmen came out at 5.40, and after half an hour the score stood at 13 for no wickets. The game was interrupted for a quarter of an hour owing to bad light. It was resumed at 6.25 when one over was bowled. Then stumps were drawn.

July 1st.

The wicket was wearing well when play was resumed after lunch. The batsmen were tempted by all kinds of bowling, but played stolidly, and a century was registered after 106 minutes. The visitors obtained 106 runs for three wickets.

SCORES:

SOUTH AFRICA—1ST INNINGS.

Taylor, b. Gilligan	0
Conyngham, b. Gilligan	4
Suskind, c. Tate, b. Hearne	64
Nourse, c. Woolley, b. Tate	12
Blackenberg, b. Tate	12
Catterall, b. Gilligan	30
Deane, b. Tyldesley	25
Paulkner, b. Fender	1
Waller, b. Tyldesley	1
Pegler, c. Fender, b. Tyldesley	1
Parker, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	273

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	w.	r.
Gilligan	3	70
Tate	2	82
Tyldesley	3	82
Hearne	1	35
Fender	1	45

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

Hobbs, c. Taylor, b. Parker	211
Sutcliffe, b. Parker	122
Woolley, not out	154
Henderson, not out	50
Extras	14
Total (for 2 wks. dec.)	531

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	w.	r.
Parker	121	2
Blackenberg	113	0
Pegler	120	0
Nourse	57	0
Paulkner	87	0
Catterall	19	0

SOUTH AFRICA—2ND INNINGS.

Deane, c. Sutcliffe, b. Hearne	24
Conyngham, l.b.w., b. Tyldesley	37
Suskind, not out	23
Nourse, l.b.w., b. Gilligan	11
Taylor, not out	8
Extras	13
Total (for 3 wickets)	116

COUNTY RESULT.

Somersetshire beat Worcestershire by 9 wickets. Somerset score 201 and 60 for one. Worcester made 75 in the first innings. White taking 5 wickets for 27. Following on a score of 244 resulted, Mr. Foster obtaining 125.

OXFORD BEATEN.

Gloucestershire defeated Oxford University by 9 wickets and 57. The winner scored 501 for five wickets and declared (Dipper 217, Hammond 200). Oxford made 236 in their first innings (Blakie 102). At the second attempt they scored 211.

OLYMPIC FENCING.

VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, July 1st.

France won the Olympic fencing contest, defeating Belgium, Hungary and Italy in the finals.

MOVING TARGET SHOOTING.

VERSAILLES, July 1st.

The Olympic contest of firing at moving targets of running stags at 100 metres range resulted in Poles (United States) securing 40 out of a maximum of 50 points. Mackworth Prad (Britain) was second with 39 points.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

WIMBLEDON, June 30th.

In the fourth round of the Ladies' Singles Championship, Miss Lenglen beat Miss Ryan, 6-2, 6-8, 6-4.

There were 15,000 spectators. It was a Lenglen day, and it was the champion's closest match of her career. She lost her first set in England since she won the championship in 1919. She did not play at her best, but Miss Ryan played the game of her life. There were periods when the defeat of the champion seemed more than a possibility. Miss Ryan was most skilful in the exploitation of a clever drop shot which left Miss Lenglen nonplussed. The crowd was most thrilled to see Miss Lenglen fighting for the title in the third set.

The weather was cool, windy and overcast, a large crowd being present. 16 was the first day on which the centre court was used.

Playing in the fifth round, the brilliant and agile Frenchman Lacoste defeated the hard hitting Washer, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2. Lacoste thus enters the semi-final.

In the fourth round Miss McKane beat the American Mrs. Jessup, 6-1, 6-3.

In the second round of the Men's Doubles Williams and Washburn beat J. Hillyard and Gigg, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2 whilst Richards and Hunter beat Okamoto and Koo Hoon Hye, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

In the second round of the Mixed Doubles Hunter and Miss Charman beat J. Washer and Mrs. Feilden, 5-6, 5-7, 6-6; Woodman and Mrs. Covell beat Washburn and Miss Goss, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1; Richards and Mrs. Jessup beat B. Cameron and Miss Watson, 6-3, 6-1.

In the third round Borotra and Miss Lenglen beat R. Poland and Miss Tyree, 6-2, 6-3.

In the third round of the Men's Doubles Lyett and Godfree beat the Africans Richardson and Condon, 6-9, 7-9, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3, which the Brothers Alonso beat Davidson and Mayo Gordato, 6-6, 6-3, 6-3.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburgh, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 10.
Washington, 1; Boston, 2.

LATEST CABLES.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT RESULTS.

NO NOMINATION YET.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

The Democratic Convention adjourned after the sixteenth ballot without nominating a candidate.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW YORK, June 30th.

Almost immediately on assembling the Democratic Convention started the roll-call of States in the first ballot for the Presidential nominee. The official figures of the first ballot were—Mr. McGowan, 414; Governor Smith, 201. No candidate received the necessary two-thirds majority. The remainder of the votes were scattered among eighteen other names.

Mr. McGowan and Governor Smith picked up additional votes in the next few ballots, but not enough to indicate any general abandonment of their "favourite sons" by the delegates. Mr. McGowan in the fifth ballot secured 443 and Governor Smith 261. Louisiana cast its entire twenty votes in favour of the ex-Ambassador, Mr. Davis, in the seventh ballot.

In the ninth ballot, Mr. McGowan, 444 and Governor Smith 275. Mr. Davis secured 21, though he started with a few West Virginia votes only. The Convention has now gone into recess.

LATEST CABLES.

MEXICO DEFAULTS.

DEBT INTEREST NOT PAID.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

Messrs. Morgan have announced that Mexico has failed to pay the half-yearly interest on the external debt due on June 30th. The bankers hope the breakdown is only temporary, and will even grant a delay if requested.

FRANCO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.

A Franco-American Liquor Treaty, similar to the Anglo-American Treaty, has been signed.

U.S. LIQUOR LAW.

GALVESTON, July 1st.

The Federal Court has found Farrell, the master of the *Island Home*, and seven of the crew guilty of conspiring to violate the tariff measures of the Prohibition Law.

[The *Island Home*, a British vessel, was boarded by United States excise officers last November and a quantity of liquor seized.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW.

NEW QUOTAS FIXED.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.

President Coolidge has issued a proclamation embodying the new Immigration Law, which becomes effective to-day. It fixes the annual quotas of the different countries at two per cent of the number of their emigrants resident in the United States according to the 1920 census.

Britain and North Ireland have a quota of 24,007; Ireland 28,367; Australia, 121; and South Africa, Egypt and British Mandated Territories, 100 each.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S REVIEW.

TOKYO, July 1st.

The Premier, Dr. Kato, speaking before the Diet this afternoon in postulating that the powers were busy developing the national strength with a view of extending influence abroad, declared that domestic reforms were necessary to awaken the popular will. He regretted the American exclusion. He obtained from dealing with the Soviet question as it was under negotiation. Speaking domestically, he endorsed the speedy enactment of universal suffrage electoral reform. Upper House reform, official discipline and financial retrenchment.

Though the immigration legislation in the United States was now an accomplished fact, we can by no means concede that the question is closed. Until our contention shall have been given satisfaction we will maintain our protest and use our best endeavours to seek an amicable adjustment of the question to ensure forever the traditional friendship of the two nations.

Thus the Premier reviewed the American-Japanese question in a speech in the Diet to-day in which he pointed out that even the American exclusionists had not intimated that the Japanese were an inferior race but declared they were unassimilable, which contention he contended, was "an arbitrary presumption not supported by any evidence of facts."

He declared that Japan had never questioned America's right to control her own immigration, but "recognition" of such a principle does not lead to the conclusion that the exclusion clause may not be repugnant to the American-Japanese commercial treaty.

NATION-WIDE JAPANESE PROTESTS.

To-day, the date for the enforcement of the exclusion clauses by America, Japan is registering nation-wide protest by means of mass meetings, pilgrimages to national shrines, the exhibition of posters and distribution of handbills, as well as resolutions in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet.

(Continued on next column.)

EARLIER CABLES.

OHIO TORNADO DISASTER.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

CLEVELAND, June 30th.

Hitherto the known casualties in Lorain, Sandusky and Cleveland totaled seventy-two dead and many hundreds injured.

Six hundred soldiers are patrolling the streets of Lorain, which after the tornado resembles a war-stricken town after a bombardment. The military have established strict control, and have ordered all who are on business to keep off the streets; also calling upon many citizens to clear up the wreckage.

There are many miraculous escapes from death. A woman who was blown from her bed through a window fifty feet into a yard, and was uninjured except for a broken shoulder. The Central High School has been transformed into a mortuary, surrounded by grief-stricken mothers. There are very pitiful scenes in the classrooms, filled with dead, including a number of children.

Many acts of heroism and self-sacrifice are recorded. A young man worked feverishly all night long helping the injured. He saw at dawn a motor-car demolished in the street, and rushed to the rescue, when he was horrified to find his own parents dead, beneath the wreckage. Some survivors knelt and prayed in the ruins, while others walked aimlessly about the streets crying and groaning. The whole scene was like a nightmare.

U.S. OIL LEASE SCANDALS.

INDICEMENTS AGAINST ACCUSED.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

The Grand Jury has returned criminal indictments in the cases of ex-Secretary Fall, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Doherty, whom the Government is prosecuting in connection with the oil lease scandals.

Mr. Fall is charged with accepting a bribe of \$100,000 for using official influence on behalf of Mr. Doherty in connection with the California leases. The two Doherty's are charged with bribing him to take an unlawful action.

CHINA AND TREATY RIGHTS.

BRITAIN'S UNCHANGED ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 1st.

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the reported statement of M. Karakhan, the Soviet envoy to China, promising Russian support to any steps taken by China to abolish special treaty rights to Britain or other powers, Mr. MacDonald said it had not been considered necessary to take any notice of same.

The attitude of the Government in regard to existing treaty rights in China remained unchanged.

CHINA-TEA DUTIES.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE RATES.

LONDON, June 30th.

In the House of Commons, in the Committee stage on the Finance Bill, Mr. Herbert Spencer moved an amendment to apply the Imperial Preference rates on tea to China and Dutch-Indian teas on the ground that China and Holland treated Britain best with regard to tariffs of all countries of the world.

Mr. Philip Snowden replied. He sympathised with the amendment, but regretted that he was unable to accept it for financial reasons.

The amendment was withdrawn.

THE HOIHOW OUTRAGE.

U.S. GUNBOAT TO INVESTIGATE.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.

The United States gunboat *Sacramento* has been ordered to leave Hongkong and proceed to Hoihow in order to investigate the murder of the American missionary, Mr. Byers.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"]

RUSSIAN LEGATION AT PEKING.

ANOTHER CHINESE NOTE.

PEKING, June 30th.

The Waichiao, in the course of a further Note to M. Oulendijk, on June 20th, with reference to the handing over of the Russian Legation, cites two facts mentioned in the Note of June 11th, and says in reply that the assumption by the representatives of the signatory Powers of responsibility for guarding the building and premises of the former Russian Legation was undertaken by them without the consent of the Chinese Government.

Although it was occasioned by the termination of Russian diplomatic representation in China, and the Waichiao's reply on April 15th, 1921, only referred to the security of the said property during the period that it remained in the custody of the said representatives, (how long such custody will last is a question which in its origin does not fall within the discretion of the said representatives, but must rather depend upon the decision of China to restore relations with the new Russian Government. The signatories to the Protocol's suggestion that they would consider

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SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be **extremely useful** during the remainder of the tour.

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GOOD WORK BY WEST END HOSTESSES

Every week in June is full of parties for Overseas folk, but the climax will be the Queen's Garden Party towards the end of the month. Five thousand guests will be invited, and the Queen is specially anxious that as many teachers and nurses as possible shall be present. The Government are giving their welcome in a garden party of 2,000 people at Hampton Court on June 27th, and on June 30th there is to be a City reception and ball.

ENGLISH ACTRESS ON AMERICAN
ENGLISH.

Miss Lawrence plaintively asks Americans why they call a police officer "cop," a man "a bird," a girl "skirt," a farmer "hick," an electric tramway car "a rattler," an overcoat "benby," shoes "kicks," a foot "a dog," an umbrella "a mush," a face "mug," money "dough," a pass to a theatre "ducat," a horse "skate," an eye "larp," and a bath "a splash."

Miss Lawrence describes some of her personal experiences. She says, "I went into the theatre a few afternoon ago to see if there were any letters for me, and I overheard one of the stage workmen say to the stage doorman, 'What the dirt?' Such a question to a dear, kind, nice old man who had just said and done so much to help me and assist him that was the possible meaning of the expression. He told me it was the synonym for scandal."

Miss Lawrence advises English people before coming to America, to take a post graduate course in its "language."

AND LUXURIOUS BATHROOMS.

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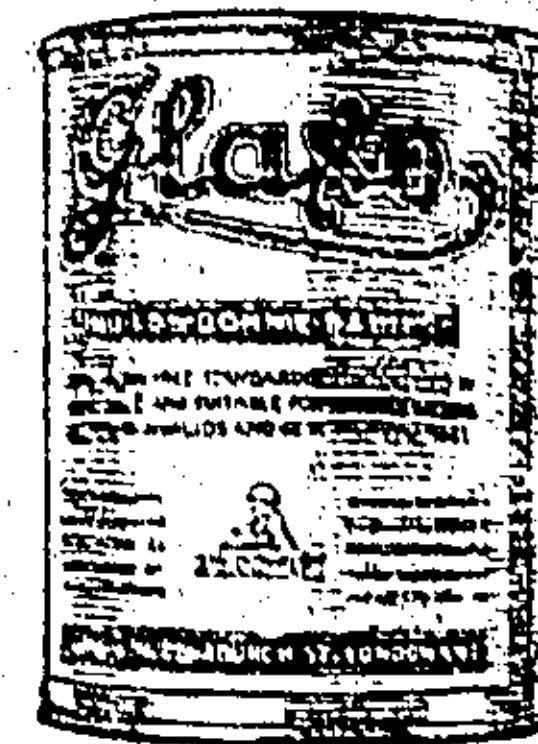
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CINEMA NOTE

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

There is a quality about "Kisses," Metro feature starring Alice Lake and Mack Sennett fame, which appeals to all kinds of cinema patrons. "Kisses" was not chosen as the name because of an abnormal amount of expressive romance, but because of the part played by an American type of candy which is commonly known by that name. The story gives Miss Lake and Harry Myers, the latter as the salesman, ample scope for their acting abilities. Their talents as entertainers in drama with a light touch are well known. The climax which tells the story "Kisses" with their secret ingredient—brought her love and considerable worldly reward, is particularly pleasing. This feature was screened for the first time at the Queen's Theatre last night and will be put on till Friday.



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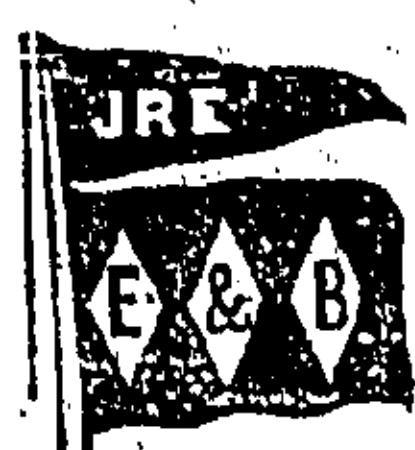
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ANGERS	—	—	8th July
PORTOS	—	—	20th July
ANZONNE	5th June	7th July	3rd Aug.
ANGKOR	19th June	21st July	17th Aug.
AVAY LE RIDEAU	3rd July	18th Aug.	14th Sept.
PAUL LECAT	17th July	—	—

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £ 95.0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £ 83.0s. 0d.
STEAMERS 12nd £ 98.0s. 0d. STEAMERS 12nd £ 86.0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"YANG-TSE" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP

"YANG-TSE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE is due to arrive about End July.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAI-NING Capt. W. C. Passmore Tuesday, 5th July, at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (nearby, Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" 18th July.
S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" 1st September.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3163.
Telegrams: Furprince.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SUDAN"	6,896	9th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMALA"	9,088	12th July	Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"MALWA"	10,941	28th July	do.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	30th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	5th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	6,032	9th Aug.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,513	22nd Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	Mars, L'don & A'werp.
"NAGOYA"	8,554	30th Aug.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,654	4th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	6th Sept.	Mars, L'don & Antwerp.
"KASAR-I-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,088	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.
"KHIVA"	8,097	27th Dec.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,052	9th July	Singapore only
"TANDA"	6,856	24th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	16th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	29th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd July, Noon	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Foware, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	30th July	do.
"KASHERN"	4,900	27th Aug.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"JEYPORE"	5,318	2nd July, 4 p.m.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	5th July	Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,856	8th July	Kobe.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	10th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	6,032	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,513	23rd July	Shanghai.
"TAKADA"	6,949	28th July	Kobe.
"NAGOYA"	8,554	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,654	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	8th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KASAR-I-HIND"	11,430	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	30th Aug.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	30th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,900	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,088	1st Nov.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	8,097	13th Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

U.S.S. "WEST MONTOP" — Due Hongkong 18th July

U.S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" — Leave Hongkong 20th July

U.S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" — Leave Hongkong 28th July

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO

WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S.

AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO SAN FRANCISCO ONLY (BY DIRECT ROUTE)

U.S.S. "WEST ISLIP" — Due Hongkong 30th June

U.S.S. "WEST ISLIP" — Leave Hongkong 5th July

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" — Due Hongkong 29th June

U.S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" — Leave Hongkong 30th June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" — Due Hongkong 14th July

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" — Leave Hongkong 17th July

For Full Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY,

1st Floor, Queen's Building

Phone No. Central 8008.

JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINES,

INDO-CHINA, STRAITS & JAVA.

G. P. BRADY, Res. Agent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

Ltd.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT	ALTERATIONS	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	STUNG	On 3rd July, 2 p.m.	D.L.
FOOCHOW & SHANGHAI	STUNG	On 4th July, 3 p.m.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	STUNG	On 5th July, 3 p.m.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	STUNG	On 6th July, 3 p.m.	D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	STUNG	On 7th July, 3 p.m.	D.L.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	STUNG	On 8th July, 10 a.m.	D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	STUNG	On 8th July, Noon	D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	STUNG	On 8th July, 2 p.m.	D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	STUNG	On 9th July, 4 p.m.	D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSTIN	STUNG	On 10th July, 2 p.m.	D.L.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	STUNG	On 10th July, 2 p.m.	D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	STUNG	On 13th July, 2 p.m.	D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) and Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. 1st & Aus. Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	5th July	10th July

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails about 12th Aug.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 4th July.
S.S. "BRENTA"	...	Sails about 20th July.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 3rd August.
S.S. "LACONIA"	...	Sails about 19th August.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 8th July.
S.S. "GERANIA"	...	Sails about 8th August.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 8th September.
S.S. "BRENTA"	...	Sails about 8th September.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 8th September.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 31st August.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South-African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

Y. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

S.S. "CHUKWA MARU" ... on or about 9th July

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "CHUKWA MARU" ... on or about 11th July

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIWA MARU" ... on or about 10th July

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office: No. 27, Des Voeux Road West, Tel. Central No. 155.

S. MITARAI, Agent. Top Floor King's Building, Tel. Central No. 140 & 4427.

